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ACTION WHA-00

RELEASED IN FULL

INFO	LOG-00	MFA-00	NP-00	AF-00	AGRE-00	AID-00	AMAD-00
	CA-00	CIAE-00	INL-00	USNW-00	DODE-00	DS-00	EAP-00
	EB-00	EUR-00	OIGO-00	E-00	FBIE-00	UTED-00	H-00
	TEDE-00	INR-00	IO-00	LAB-01	L-00	NEA-00	DCP-00
	NSAE-00	NSCE-00	OIG-00	OMB-00	NIMA-00	PA-00	PER-00
	PM-00	GIWI-00	P-00	SCT-00	D-00	SP-00	IRM-00
	SSO-00	SS-00	TEST-00	SA-00	FMP-00	BBG-00	R-00
	PMB-00	DSCC-00	PRM-00	DRL-00	G-00	NFAT-00	SAS-00
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R 252041Z AUG 04  
 FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA  
 TO SECSTATE WASHDC 5787  
 ALL CANADIAN POSTS COLLECTIVE  
 INFO AMEMBASSY LONDON  
 AMEMBASSY PARIS  
 AMEMBASSY BERLIN  
 AMEMBASSY CAIRO  
 AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS  
 AMEMBASSY BAGHDAD  
 AMEMBASSY ALGIERS  
 AMEMBASSY TUNIS  
 AMEMBASSY RABAT  
 AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD  
 AMEMBASSY RIYADH  
 AMEMBASSY KHARTOUM  
 AMEMBASSY MEXICO

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STATE FOR WHA, WHA/CAN, WHA/PDA, PA, R, INR

E.O. 12958: N/A  
 TAGS: KPAO, PREL, ASEC, PTER  
 SUBJECT: CANADIAN MEDIA REPORTING ON ALLEGED TERRORIST  
 ACTIVITIES

1. Summary and Introduction. Since shortly after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Canadian media have regularly reported on alleged terrorist activities by Canadian dual nationals. Three sets of cases - those of Ahmed Ressam, the Khadr family and Maher Arar - have been especially prominent. Each case is complex and has many possible linkages and distinct public affairs implications.

2. These are, however, only the most prominently reported cases. Approximately 30 such cases have been reported

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publicly, with varying degrees of prominence, by media in Canada and the U.S. All the cases have possible threads to broader terrorist networks. And all have the potential to "spin" in different directions in public discourse in Canada, whether as "innocent victims" of a relentless war on terror, as "genuine bad guys" in international terrorist networks, or as something in between. Our interest is in helping Canadians view these cases in the most transparent way possible, without jeopardizing legal cases or on-going criminal investigations and without compromising intelligence sources and methods.

3. As a first step, the Mission's Public Affairs Office has begun to organize information on alleged terrorist activities that has appeared in the public record. We have reviewed reporting in leading daily newspapers in Canada and the U.S. on "alleged terrorist acts by Canadians." In a few cases these are foreign nationals resident in Canada. In most cases, these individuals are Canadian citizens with dual nationality in the Middle East (in one case, South Asia) who are relatively recent immigrants to Canada. This information may be useful in developing talking points on the need for continuing international cooperation, especially among law enforcement agencies, in the war on terror. All/all of the information below is taken from Canadian daily newspapers, that is, from open, unclassified, on-the-record, non-official sources. Citations from publication and the date of publication appear following each item. End Summary and Introduction.

Begin List.

4. Maher Arar - 34, computer engineer/programmer, resident of Ottawa. Syrian by birth. Arar was detained in New York/JFK airport Sep. 26, 2002 while transferring to a flight to Montreal from Tunisia. U.S. authorities deported him to Syria via Jordan. Syrians released him and he returned to Ottawa October, 2003.

Leaked Canadian government documents "contain minute details of seven months of supposed training at the Khalden camp in Afghanistan by the Mujahedeen in 1993. Mr. Arar says he confessed to training in Afghanistan when he was tortured. (He now says) he had never been in or near Afghanistan. Mr. Arar had told U.S. interrogators in New York City that he had traveled to Pakistan with the Tabligh group (described as an Islamic missionary organization not known to be involved in acts of violence or terrorism) but he denied going to Afghanistan; and that he first met Mr. Almalki at a family gathering. He allegedly told the American

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interrogators that Almalki approached him and one of his brothers in 1994 or 1995 with a proposition for a joint business venture in the communications/computing field in Ottawa. But the brothers decided against it because conditions in Ottawa were too competitive." (Ottawa Citizen, Nov 8, 2003)

"Arar admitted that he had met with Abdullah Almalki and his brother, Naih Almalki during his interview with U.S. authorities (FBI) (before deportation)" (Ottawa Citizen, July 1, 2004)

"Mr. Almalki witnessed Mr. Arar's apartment lease in 1997. Almalki and Arar met at Mango's, an Ottawa fast-food restaurant and later (that evening), spoke in the rain in November 2001. Arar says they talked about where to buy a cheap printer cartridge." (Ottawa Citizen July 10, 2004)

September 2002, while returning from Tunisia, where the Arar was on an extended family visit that had begun in June, Mr. Arar was pulled aside at JFK. U.S. agents intercepted Arar and sent him to Damascus as an alleged al-Qaeda member. They said he was on a watch list as an associate of Mr. (Abdullah) Almalki." (Globe and Mail, Jan 15, 2004)

"American officials who spoke on condition of anonymity said the evidence was strong that Mr. Arar had associated with suspected Islamic militants over a long period in Canada. They say he confessed under torture in Syria that he had gone to Afghanistan for terrorist training, named his instructors and gave other intimate details." (New York Times, Nov. 15, 2003)

"One U.S. official said that, when apprehended at the airport, Arar had the names of 'a large number of known al-Qaeda operatives, affiliates or associates' in his wallet or pockets." (Washington Post, Nov. 19, 2003)

Arar claims he met Ahmad el-Maati only once, in a chance encounter in Montreal (Ottawa Citizen, July 1, 2004).

5. Abdullah Almalki - computer engineer, Ottawa resident, Syrian by birth. A Syrian court "cleared him of all charges" (although no charges were ever laid); and ordered him to military duty in Syrian army. (Ottawa Citizen, July 27, 2004). Reportedly he had returned to Ottawa by August 9, 2004, "but it remains unclear how Abdullah Almalki managed to avoid military service and leave Syria" (Ottawa Citizen, National Post, Globe and Mail, August 10, 2004).

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Abdullah Almalki moved with his family to Canada in 1987 (he was 16 yrs old). He began studies at Carleton University in 1989 and married a Malay national. They went to Peshawar in 1993 and worked for the volunteer organization, "Human Concern International." (HCI was run by Ahmed Said Khadr, director, organizer and fundraiser for HCI 1988-95. HCI cut ties with Ahmed Said Khadr in 1995 after he was arrested for financing the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan. Ahmed Said Khadr was killed in a gunfight with Pakistani police October 2003.) (Ottawa Citizen, July 10 2004; Ottawa Citizen, July 27, 2004)

Abdullah Almalaki traveled to Syria to visit family members in spring, 2002. The Syrian government considers him a Syrian national and detained him during that visit, in May, 2002. "In a letter dated Dec. 11, 2003, RCMP Assistant Commissioner Ghyslaine Clement stated that the Mounties did not ask Syria to detain Mr. Almalki." (Ottawa Citizen, July 29, 04).

Ahmed El Maati provided the names of Abdullah Almalki and of Maher Arar to the Syrian government while he (El Maati) was detained (beginning in Nov. 2001) (Toronto Star, May 1, 2004).

"Arar admitted that he had met with Abdullah Almalki and his brother, Naih Almalki; during his interview with U.S. authorities (before Arar's deportation) Mr. Arar also admitted to the FBI about meeting Abdullah Almalki at the restaurant where he and Mr. Almalki went outside and talked in the rain in October, 2001. according to an INS document, signed by INS regional director Scott Blackman and authorizing Mr. Arar's deportation from the U.S." (Ottawa Citizen, July 1, 2004)

"Almalki's brother Youssef says Almalki and his wife were aid workers among Afghan refugees in Pakistan in the early 1990s. Youssef Almalki said in an interview racial profiling contributed to his brother's detention. But authorities told the family it was because electronic equipment Almalki sold through an Ottawa-based firm changed hands numerous times and ended up in the possession of terrorists." (Toronto Star, May 1, 2004).

Canadian media report that Almalki had returned to Ottawa. Almalki advised that he "will speak to journalists after he has taken time off to recover from the ordeals he has been through." (National Post, Ottawa Citizen, Globe and Mail,

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August 10, 2004).

6. Youssef Almalki - brother of Abdullah, lives in Canada. Alleges that Syrian authorities tortured his brother, Abdullah, while he was detained without charges for two years.

7. Nadim Almalki - father of Abdullah and Youssef Almalki. Was a "high ranking prosecutor in Syria before retiring to Canada" (Ottawa Citizen, July 29, 2004).

8. Ahmad Abou el-Maati - younger son/brother, born in Kuwait to Egyptian father and Syrian mother; moved to Toronto in 1981. Worshipped at Salaheddin Islamic Centre and mosque in Scarborough that has been connected with Khadr family and Mahmoud Jaballah. Worked as a truck driver.

Imam of Scarborough mosque, Ali Hindi, said Ahmad el-Maati had spent time in Afghanistan, possibly in early to mid-90s (Globe and Mail, March 30, 2004).

el-Maati was detained by U.S. border officials in the summer of 2001 while he was driving a truck to the U.S. A search of the truck found a "detailed map of government buildings and nuclear research facilities in Ottawa." (Globe and Mail, May 27, 2004). The map was described as a "blueprint-like diagram of several buildings in Ottawa, including government centres and nuclear-research facilities" (Globe and Mail, Jan 15, 2004) and as "a schematic drawing with circled government buildings" (Globe and Mail, March 30, 2004).

After 9/11, Ahmad and Amer el-Maati's names were circulated on an FBI list of suspected al-Qaeda associates. In November, 2001, Ahmad el-Maati departed Canada for Syria. Syrian officials detained him on arrival in Damascus (based on information found in Afghanistan, including a July 1996 letter from Canada Immigration advising Amer el Maati that his citizenship card was enclosed, found in an al-Qaeda safe house). In early 2002, the Syrian government sent Ahmad el-Maati to Egypt after three months. He was still in custody in Egypt on Nov. 13, 2002, when the FBI issued a public alert for his brother, Amer el-Maati. In January, 2004, the Egyptian government released Ahmad el-Maati; he returned to Toronto March 28, 2004. Ahmad el-Maati stated in documents filed with the Arar Inquiry Commission that he (Ahmad el-Maati) had revealed the names of Abdullah Almalki and Maher Arar to prison guards while he was detained and tortured in Syria, possibly implicating them in an alleged plot to bomb Parliament buildings in Ottawa. Ahmad el-Maati "said he gave his captors both Almalki's name and Arar's - and, under

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torture, falsely confessed to a plot to bomb the Parliament buildings in Ottawa." (Toronto Star, May 1, 2004).

Abdurahman Khadr testified in court hearings July 13, 2004 that he met Ahmad and Amer el-Maati in Pakistan and Afghanistan in the late 1990s and they attended the Khalden and Darunta camps" (National Post August 17, 2004).

9. Amer el-Maati (aka, Amro Badr Abouelmaati, Abu Qhubaik) - 41, eldest son/brother; former Toronto resident, alleged al-Qaeda operative. Born in Kuwait to Egyptian father and Syrian mother; moved to Toronto in 1981. Joined the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan and stayed on after the war to run an orphanage. He returned to Toronto by 1996 under the name Amro Badr Abouelmaati but returned to Pakistan that year. He presented himself in 1998 to the Canadian High Commission in Islamabad claiming he had lost his passport; a replacement was issued. After 9/11 Amer and Ahmad el-Maati's names were circulated on FBI list of suspected al-Qaeda associates. November 13, 2002, the FBI issued a public alert for Amer el-Maati. "Authorities say Amer el-Maati of Toronto has discussed plans to hijack a plane in Canada and crash it in the United States" (National Post,

June 26, 2004).

Amer el-Maati's whereabouts currently are unknown. Press reports have cited residents who know him as saying he was killed in second Russian invasion of Grozny (Chechnya); there were other reported sightings in Buffalo/Niagara in July 2004. (National Post, July 10, 2004). "Amer el-Maati's family and acquaintances in Canada have not heard from him for five or six years and some believe he is dead." (Globe and Mail, May 27, 2004).

Amer el-Maati is one of the seven al-Qaeda terrorist suspects named May 26, 2004 by Attorney General Ashcroft. "Amer el-Maati, an al-Qaeda member and a licensed pilot, is believed to have discussed hijacking a plane in Canada and flying it into a building in the U.S." FBI Director Robert Mueller told reporters at a joint press conference with AG Ashcroft." (Globe and Mail, May 27, 2004). "Mr. Mueller disclosed new information that Mr. el-Maati, a trained pilot, was suspected of planning a September 11-style attack against the U.S." (National Post, May 27, 2004).

10. Muayyed Nureddin - 36. Reported separately to be a computer programmer and a geologist. He attended Centennial College in Scarborough and is a former principal of a

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Scarborough Islamic school. Eight members of his family live in Iraq. A former member of Iraqi military, he moved to Canada as a refugee in 1999. He is currently suing the Canadian and Syrian governments. Muayyed Nureddin left Canada for Iraq on September 16, 2003. He traveled first to Germany, where he met his brother, Ahmed. They traveled to Turkey together, entering Syria September 27, 2003, then entering Iraq September 29, 2003. He still had family relations in Iraq; and he claims he was exporting vehicles to Iraq as a business. (Toronto Star, June 25, 2004).

In November, Muayyed Nureddin left Iraq for Jordan "to arrange to get the cars he had shipped from Canada" for import into Iraq. Muayyed Nureddin returned to Iraq and on Dec. 11, 2003, drove to the Syrian border with his mother, sisters and brothers. He planned to take a flight from Damascus to Amsterdam and then to Toronto, but was detained by Syrian officials at a border post. Early in January, 2004, "he was forced to sign a statement he could not read, he said, and on Jan. 13, 2004, he was told he would be released." Syrian officials released him Jan. 13, 2004 and he returned to Canada Jan. 15, 2004. He subsequently claimed that Syrian authorities tortured him while under detention. (National Post, Feb 26, 2004).

Press reports quote Nureddin, "speaking publicly for the first time since his release, told reporters that. the torturers wanted to know why he was carrying \$10,000 in cash to Iraq: money he said friends had asked him to deliver to relatives in Iraq. He said the Syrians, as well as Turkish border agents, asked the same questions Canadian security agents had put to him when he left Toronto." "In January 2001, Mr. Nureddin started working at the Salaheddin Islamic School, which is affiliated with a mosque where such terror suspects as Ahmed Khadr worshipped. He quit in June 2003 and started buying old cars to export to Iraq." (National Post, Feb 26, 2004).

11. Ahmed Nureddin - brother, 25. Appears to be a citizen or resident of Germany. Allegedly entered Syria with brother Muayyed September 27, 2003. (Toronto Star, June 25, 2004).

12. Mohammed Mansour "Sammy" Jabarah - 21. Jabarah left St. Catharines, Ontario, after finishing high school to train at bin Laden's Yahya and al-Farooq camps in Afghanistan. Khalid Shaikh Mohammed reportedly has told interrogators that Jabarah was "handed the planning for bombing missions in southeast Asia." "In August, 2003, Jabarah became the first Canadian convicted of terrorism since 9/11 attacks

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when he pleaded guilty to four counts of conspiracy for plotting to bomb the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Manila.

He is awaiting sentencing in New York" (June 26, 2004, National Post). (The Indictment was filed with U.S. District Court for Southern District of New York Aug. 22, 2003. Toronto Star, Feb. 11, 2004).

Jabarah has admitted he was among those sent by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed to coordinate terror attacks in Southeast Asia. The day before the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed gave Jabarah US\$10,000 and sent him to Manila to help plan a bombing operation there." He was initially to target the U.S. Embassy but decided it was too secure, so he began scouting in Singapore. Authorities in Singapore caught on after evidence of the plot was found at Atef's compound in Afghanistan. Jabarah escaped to Oman but was captured. CSIS escorted him back to Canada. After a week in Canada, he agreed to surrender to U.S. authorities." (National Post, June 26, 2004).

13. Abdelrahman Jabarah - brother of Mohammed Mansour "Sammy" Jabarah, is "another Canadian trained by bin Laden, joined an al-Qaeda cell in Riyadh, killed by Saudi security forces in May 2004. (National Post, June 26, 2004).

14. Nabil al-Marabh - 36, ran a print shop with his uncle in Toronto. Nabil al-Marabh was no. 27 on the FBI list of suspects after 9/11. He trained in Afghanistan's militant camps and was arrested September 19, 2001 in suburban Chicago after his name was put on the FBI watch list. The arrest prompted the RCMP to raid his uncle's business in downtown Toronto. He served an eight-month sentence in New York, then was deported to Syria. (Ottawa Citizen, June 3, 2004).

Ottawa Citizen reported in March, 2004, that al-Marabh had told contacts in New York "shortly after arriving in the Middle-East at the end of January 2004" that "he was allowed to go free after some questioning by airport security." Presumably he is still in Syria. (Ottawa Citizen, March 2, 2004).

15. Hassan Almrei - Syrian national and Mississauga resident arrested October 2001 on a terror warrant. His family left Syria when he was 6 for Saudi Arabia (they then fled because father was connected to Muslim Brotherhood). According to a court affidavit, he was in Afghanistan for 4-5 months at a

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military camp under control of Abdul Rasul Sayaf. In 1994 Almrei was again in Afghanistan to join the Islamic struggle in Tajikistan at a camp run by a commander who would later surface in Chechnya. Hassan Almrei came to Canada in 1999 and was granted refugee status a year later. Sometime after that he helped a fellow Syrian, Nabil al-Marabh, obtain a false passport. Almrei remains in a Toronto jail (as of July 2004) fighting a Canadian government order to deport him to Syria.

16. Mohammed Momin Khawaja - 24 years old, computer software developer. First Canadian charged under anti-terrorism provisions in the Criminal Code (enacted after 9/11). The RCMP arrested Mohammed Momin Khawaja in Ottawa (co-incident with other arrests in London). Khawaja reportedly had a "direct role in plotting terrorist attacks in London and has links to anti-western Islamic extremists in Pakistan." As a contractor to DFAIT, Mohammed Momin Khawaja had access to confidential addresses of official residences and staff quarters of Canadian diplomats abroad as a contractor to DFAIT. (Globe and Mail April 2, 2004).

17. Mahboob Khawaja. Pakistani native, father of Mohammed Momin Khawaja. Teaches regularly at a technical college he helped build in the 1980s in Yanbu, Saudi Arabia. He has "written critically of U.S. foreign policy in the Mideast and international affairs, including several essays published on the Internet, and including one last November in which he denounced politicians such as Tony Blair and Pervez Musharraf as U.S. lapdogs complicit in American-Zionist collaborative political encroachment in the Middle

East" (Globe and Mail, April 17, 2004).

Mahboob Khawaja disappeared a few hours after the RCMP arrested his son, Mohammed Momin, in April, 2004. During an interview in Islamabad with a Canadian reporter,

Khadr family:

18. Ahmed Said Khadr - Egyptian born; director, organizer and fundraiser for Human Concern International (HCI) 1988-95. Was an al-Qaeda member and financier, used fundraising to finance violent, extremist militants. (Ottawa Citizen, July 10, 2004)

HCI cut ties with Ahmed Said Khadr in 1995 after he was arrested for financing the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, which killed 17 people. On January 25, 2001,

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the UN Security Council decreed that Mr. Khadr's assets must be frozen as part of a global clampdown on al-Qaeda. In November 2001, Ahmed Said Khadr fled Kabul when the Taliban fell. In October 2003, Pakistani forces killed Ahmed Said Khadr in a raid against Islamic militants. (Ottawa Citizen, July 10, 2004)

19. Maha Elsamnah, wife of Ahmed Said Khadr. Palestinian by birth. (Ottawa Citizen, July 10, 2004)

20. Zaynab Khadr, daughter. Osama bin Laden reportedly "was a guest at her wedding." Zaynab Khadr admitted that her family lived in one of bin Laden's compounds in Jalalabad. She said that "bin Laden is right to fight the presence of non-Muslims in Muslim countries. 'We were ordered by the Prophet that only Muslims should reside in that part of the land'. 'If I was to choose for my daughter to live a life of no meaning or to die a martyr, I would choose for her to die a martyr.'" She currently lives in Islamabad. "She would like to return to Toronto but the (Canadian) government will not give her a passport, only a travel permit, and she fears that if she goes, she will be unable to leave Canada again." (National Post, May 19, 2004).

21. Abdullah Khadr. Eldest son/brother. Thought to be in Pakistan. Suspected of being a suicide bomber who killed a Canadian soldier in Afghanistan, late January 2003. Abdurrahman says he received a cellphone call (in February 2004) from Abdullah. A French news agency report quoted "a Taliban source" as describing Abdullah Khadr as a suicide bomber who killed a Canadian soldier in Afghanistan during a January 27 attack. (Toronto Star, 2/25/04).

22. Abdurrahman Khadr - Second son/brother. Grew up in Scarborough. Captured in Afghanistan, November 2001, by Northern Alliance. Says he agreed to work with U.S. agents/was recruited to infiltrate Guantanamo camp. (Toronto Star Nov. 26, 2003).

Traveled to Sarajevo fall of 2003, where he left his "mindors" showed up at Canadian Embassy in Sarajevo. Canadian officials issued an emergency passport and he returned to Toronto. March 3, 2004, CBC aired a documentary on the Khadr family, featuring interviews with Abdurrahman, mother and sister. Abdurrahman Khadr stated that his family took him and siblings from Canada to live with Osama bin Laden and enlisted him in al-Qaeda camps during the 1990s.

July 12-13, 2004, various Canadian press reports note that then Foreign Minister Graham had invoked royal privilege to

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deny issuing a new passport to Abdurahman Khadr. Lawyer Clayton Ruby is challenging the invocation of royal privilege.

23. Omar Khadr. Third son/brother, now 17. Held at Guantanamo Bay since October 28, 2002. Captured by U.S. forces in Afghanistan, "accused of throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. Army medic during a battle in July, 2002." He is the only Canadian still detained at Guantanamo Bay as of August, 2004. (National Post, July 9, 2004).

24. (Abdul) Karim Khadr. Fourth/youngest son/brother. Born in Peshawar, spent some time in Scarborough but mostly grew up in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Injured in October 2, 2003 raid/battle where his father was killed. March 2004 returned to Toronto (from Pakistan) with mother for medical treatment. (Globe and Mail, April 17, 2004).

25. Ahmed Ressam - "Algerian-born failed refugee claimant. Accused of being a member of a Montreal-based terrorist cell. In 1999, he assembled explosives in a Vancouver motel room, and, using a fake passport, tried to drive them in a truck to the United States to detonate a bomb at a Los Angeles airport. Caught by U.S. customs agents December 14, 1999, at Port Angeles, Washington. Charged with terrorism and sentenced to up to 130 years in jail April 2001. In return for a lighter sentence, he has been co-operating with U.S. investigators." (Montreal Gazette, May 27, 2004).

At his (Ressam's) trial in the U.S., Abousofian Abdelrazik testified that he (Abdelrazik) had seen Ressam and Fateh Kamel at the El Salam mosque in Montreal. Ressam and Kamel were tried in Paris in 2001 (Ressam in absentia) as suspected members of the violent 'Roubaix Gang,' suspected in a Paris subway bombing and a series of bank robberies. (Seattle Times, March 16, 2001)

26. Adil Charkaoui - aka Zubeir al Maghrebi. Moroccan national, aged 31, lived in Montreal from 1995. "A former Universit de Montreal graduate student. First questioned on September 14, 2001, by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service on suspicion of terrorist links. Interviewed three times by CSIS in 2001 and 2002 before being detained on a national security certificate on May 21, 2003. He is being held at a detention centre in Rivieres des Prairies" (Montreal Gazette, May 27, 2004).

Charkaoui told CSIS agents he visited Pakistan in 1998 for five months. Arrested by police in Montreal, May 2003.

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Documents filed in the Federal Court of Canada indicate that Canadian intelligence agents quizzed Charkaoui last year (2002) about Al Rauf bin al Habib bin Yousef al-Jiddi and Faker Boussora, two former Montrealers of Tunisian origin who are wanted by the FBI as potential suicide terrorists"

"  
(Globe and Mail, May 31 2003).

July 15, 2003, Canadian Federal Court judge Simon Noel rejected a request to release Charkoui (Ottawa Citizen/National Post, July 16 2003). Justice Simon Noel denied second bid for release (Ottawa Citizen, January 24, 2003).

27. Samir Ait Mohamed - Arrested in Montreal, July 2001. He came to Montreal on a fake Belgian passport. In 1999, he discussed blowing up an Israeli target in Canada, according to Ahmed Ressam. He moved to Vancouver in 1999 and was indicted in British Columbia in December 2001 on charges of helping Ressam by providing explosives. (Montreal Gazette, May 27, 2004). "Ressam testified that Ait Mohamed suggested blowing up a tanker truck in one of Montreal's Jewish neighborhoods." (Montreal Gazette, June 3, 2003).

28. Abousofian Abdelrazik - "A Montrealer of Sudanese origin described by CSIS as being close to a lieutenant of Osama bin Laden formerly in charge of Al-Qa'ida recruitment and training camps in Afghanistan (i.e., Abu Zubeydah). Abdelrazik's whereabouts are not known" (Montreal Gazette, May 27, 2004).

Abdelrazik testified at Ressam's trial that he (Abdelrazik) had seen Ressam and Fateh Kamel at the El Salam mosque in Montreal. (Seattle Times, March 16, 2001)

"Abousofian Abdelrazik is accused in France of terrorist connections and said to be a close associate of Abu Zubaida." (Ottawa Citizen, May 28, 2003)

French court documents identify Abousoufiane Abdelrazik as an important Islamic activist with close ties to Abu Zubeydhah, a top aide to Osama bin Laden." (Globe and Mail, May 28, 2003).

"Declassified summary of evidence against Charkaoui has a heavily edited mention of a plot by a Montrealer of Sudanese origin to blow up an Air France jet." (Montreal Gazette, June 2, 2003).

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29. Fateh Kamel - "French officials say he was the leader of the Montreal terrorist cell. Was arrested in the Middle East in April 1999, deported to France and sentenced to an eight-year term for leading a terrorist cell" (Montreal Gazette, May 27, 2004).

"At Ressam's trial in the U.S., Abdelrazik testified that he (Abdelrazik) had seen Ressam and Fateh Kamel at the El Salam mosque in Montreal. Kamel was tried in Paris in 2001 as a suspected member of the violent 'Roubaix Gang,' suspected in a Paris subway bombing and a series of bank robberies" (Seattle Times, March 16, 2001).

30. Abdella Ouzghar - Arrested in Hamilton, Ontario, October 2001. "Convicted in absentia by a French court in April 2001, he is currently under house arrest in Hamilton, fighting extradition" (Toronto Star, May 28, 2003).

31. Abderraouf Jdey/Al Rauf bin al Habib bin Yousef al-Jiddi, aka, Faruq al Tunisi - 39. Born in Tunisia, came to Canada in 1991, became Canadian citizen in 1995, obtained Canadian passport in 1999. He was a Montreal resident until 2001. He was allegedly recruited to be part of a "second wave" of hijackers who were to strike after September 11, 2001. The FBI issued an alert seeking his whereabouts in 2002. Attorney General Ashcroft/FBI Director Mueller named him, with Amer el-Maati, among seven al-Qaeda terrorist suspects on May 26, 2004.

"U.S. authorities say Mr. Jdey has taken flight training in preparation for a second terrorist attack on the U.S. He and four other terrorist suspects had videotaped a 'last will and testament' in preparation for a martyrdom mission," Mueller said. "Mr. Jdey received his Canadian citizenship in 1995 and has reportedly been issued a second passport in Montreal after reporting his original one stolen." (National Post, May 27, 2004; Montreal Gazette, July 23, 2004).

The 9/11 Commission report described Abderraouf Jdey as "a candidate 9/11 hijacker," who apparently pulled out of the operation in the summer of 2001 after returning to Canada from Afghanistan." "Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the architect of 9/11, has told investigators Jdey returned to Canada from Afghanistan and dropped out of the plot in the summer of 2001. Jdey remains a fugitive. He appears to have trained in Afghanistan with Khalid al Mihdhar and Nawaz al Hazmi." "Along with cell leaders Mohamed Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh, Jdey received instructions from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed." (Montreal Gazette, 23 July, 2004).

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32. Mohamedou Ould Slahi - The 9/11 Commission Report identifies him as an "al-Qa'ida operative who preached at a Montreal mosque in 1999 and recruited the pilots who hijacked United Airlines flights 93 and 175, which crashed in Pennsylvania and New York City. (Montreal Gazette, 23 July, 2004).

33. Raouf Hannachi - a former Montreal resident named in the summary of a CSIS report as a terrorist suspect. He is a friend of Abousofiane Abdelrazik and Samir Ezzine. He has reportedly returned to Tunisia, where he was interrogated and released by Tunisian authorities. (Montreal Gazette, July 4, 2003). "CSIS considers Raouf Hannachi a terrorist suspect" (Montreal Gazette, July 15, 2003).

34. Samir Ezzine, friend of Ahmed Charkaoui, Abousofiane Abdelrazik, Raouf Hannachi. (Montreal Gazette, July 4, 2003).

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